The Enemy Still at Abbeville-Advance sterling Price to Lumpkins's Mill-Gen. Charles S. Hamilton and the Cause of His Relief on the Potomac-The Rebels Puzzled About Defending Jackson and Columbus, Miss.-The Importance of Columbus to the Southerners-Guerrilla Baid near Moscow-Health of the Army, etc.

From Our Special Corres

ARMY OF THE TENESSEE, GEN. ROSE'S DIVISION, ON THE ADVANCE CAMP NEAR DAVIS'S MILLS.

MARSHALL Co., Miss., Monday Midnight, Nov. 24, 1922.

The main body of the Southern army retains its osition at Abbeville, on the south side of the Tallaposition at Abbeville, Drice who has the advance, has moved up to Lumpkins's Mill, below Holly Springs, but 16 miles north of his former encampment. His purpose in doing so is not discoverable; but his movement is of little consequence, as he has Birdsall of steamer Delaware for favors. a small force and probably desires merely to approach nearer to our line of operations. He ex- The Connecticut Soldiers on Long Island. then we now are.

Our present position is a good one. Gen. Ross is

Our present position is a good one. Gen. Ross is here in the advance with one division; Gen. Hamilton, commanding the left wing, is at a point southeast of La Grange, about midway between that town and Grand Junction; and Gen. McPherson, commanding the right wing, west of La Grange, between there and Moscow; while Gen. Grant remans at La Grange as central position.

The commander of the left wing is not Schuyler Hamilton, Brigadier but acting Major-General, formerly of the Army of the Potomac. About the close of April has he was relieved of his command in Eastern Virginis, owing, he says, to the fact that he had removed from his batteries), which caused a feeling of jealonsy against him; and because he had complained of the severe and exhausting labor of his men in the trenches, 40 or 50 of whom were dying a day, while Franklin's and Fitz John Porter's divisions were comparatively idle; stating that unless the labor was more equally divided he would appeal to the authorities at Washington. His letter was declared a threat against the Commander-in-Chief, and for this alleged reason and his gallant conduct at Yorktown, be states he was relieved. After removal from his command he says he had an interview with the Precident and Cabinet, and was informed they were confident of the injustice of the treatment he had received; but that at that time it was 'inexpedient' to anger McClellan by reappointing him (Hamilton) to his old position over the bead of the 'Young Napoleon."

As the cause of the removal of Hamilton, for seven was a resistant of the results of th

to-day I learned that the enemy was a good deal puzzled about our movements and future designs. The Rebels had looked for our advance before this and are troubling their brains as to our next move-

of war. The Confederaces have for a long time de-bated whether, in the event of their being compelled to retreat, they should abandon Columbus or Jack-son; knowing they would not be strong enough, in all probability, to hold or defend them both. They are very anxious to place a large force at both points, and are therefore looking to Bragg for aid, and feel more confident of receiveing it from one inactivity and delay.

for aid, and feel more confident of receiveing it from our inactivity and delay.

They have determined to give the preference of defense, however, to Jackson, because it is the key to Vicksburg, and the sole bar to the opening of the Mississippi; hoping in the meantime to remove or dearroy the stores collected at Columbus before we can obtain possession of them.

Of course it should be our duty to reach Columbus

ered, nor was any casualty caused.

The health of the Army of the Tennessee remains unusually good, though the recent cold nights and the absence of blankets, many of which were given by our magnanimous troops to the wounded Robels at Corinth after the battle of the 3d and 4th ult., at Corinta liter the battle of the south among our bave generated considerable pneumonia among our coldiers. Blankets have been received in camp within a day or two, and the disease mentioned will

The Sanitary Commission is making most laudable

efforts to supply the army with such necessaries and delicacies as the troops may need.

A depot is to be established at La Grange, and an agent has reached here from the Cincinnati branch of the Commission, to inquire into the wants of the soldiers, and to supply them with what they re-

quire.
The Commission seems well managed now, and The Commission eeems well managed now, and has effected and will effect a great deal of good. It is well officered by sincere, industrions, patriotic and benevolent gentlemen and ladies, who are truly what the word signifies, "bread-givers"—make the most noble exertions in behalf of the generous enterprise; and the consciousness of the good they are doing, will be to them their best and highest re-

Indications are that there will soon be a military movement from Memphis, where troops have been tending for some time. There is now a large force there, and as the Tennessee and Mississippi railroad is completed to Panola, and the Memphis and Charleston road will be running to the former city in a week or so, it is probable we may look for active

operations in that vicinity.

The bridge at Coldwater, on the Tennessee and Mississippi railway, is reported to have been destroyed a night or two ago by the Rebels. If so,

LATER FROM PORT ROYAL.

Disappearance of the Epidemic-Health of the Troops Improving-Gen. Saxton meeting with Success with his Negro

The U. S. transport Delaware, Capt. T. S. Cannon, arrived at this port last night, from Port Royal, which place she left on the 25th inst., with 53 cabin and 105 steerage passengers; also the U.S. mail.

The epidemic prevailing for some time at Port The health of the troops Royal had entirely ceased. was improving fast, and the physical condition of

The arrival of recpforcements was most anxiously looked for, as all are eager for an advance.

Gen. Brannan is still in command of all the forces. Gen. Saxton is raising a negro brigade with considerable success.

A grand fête was to be held at Fort Pulaski on Private Lunt, of the 9th Maine Volunteers, was

to be shot on Dec. 1, for desertion. A private belonging to the 6th Connecticut Volunteers was drummed out of the service and his head shaved for cowardice at the battle of "Pocotalico." A dis-charged soldier belonging to the 8th Maine Volunteers, Charles Myrick, died on the passage home, and was buried at sea with appropriate service.

The following are the passengers by the Dela-

Col. E. W. Serrell, Col. Jno. L. Chatfield, Lient.-Col. G. D. Col. E. W. Serrell, Col. Jno. L. Chatfield, Lieut.-Col. G. D. Brewerton, Surgeons Thos. G. Catlin, J. C. Essiman and W. H. Smart, Chaplains U. L. Wayland, C. S. Woodruff and J. C. Emerson, Capta. Delene, H. E. Bohnier, J. M. Clough, J. C. Emerson, Capta. Delene, H. E. Bohnier, J. M. Clough, J. G. Wallace, N. H. Brown, C. H. Campbell and Wm. Lynch, Parser C. W. Lynch, Lieuts. Israel R. Sesley, Robt. Calder, W. C. Chaple, J. W. Browning, G. H. Elliott, N. Burdick, L. E. Bigelow, D. P. Dearborn, A. A. Whiteman, W. Gleazon and J. M. Sonell, Mrs. Gordon and child, Miss Donnelloud, E. Degran, J. Van Brunt, W. J. Adher, Mr. Hall, W. B. Coggswell, D. Coggswell, D. Ryant, W. A. Wermiee, D. Concoll, E. S. Riddell, N. L. English, G. P. Cottrell, E. C. Kimball, Henry Freiler, Paul Belliet, John Fratt, Wm. Brown, Wm. Campbell, W. Neal, J. C. Parker, E. S. Curtis, J. W. Browning—and 105 in the steerage.

We are indebted to Capt. Cannon and Purser Birsisall of steenuer Delaware for favors.

pected we would occupy Holly Springs, and is no Yesterday afternoon our reporter accompanied doubt disappointed we did not do so; as we would Col. Almy, the Connecticut State Agent, to the have been placed at much more disadvantage there camp at Centreville Race Course, on Long Island, for the purpose of investigating the grounds of com-plaint, if any, among the soldiers. The day was de-

As the cause of the removal of Hamilton, for seven years past a resident of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, pose of granting the soldiers every facility possible, has not been understood, I have made this explanahas not been understood, I have made this explana-tion as received from his own lips. He enjoys in the Western Army the reputation of an able and energetic officer, and seems to have the confidence of his troops.

In connection with one of our trustworthy scouts to-day I learned that the approximation of the contractors and placed in the cooking department, to see that the food was properly pre-pared, and that meats, &c., might always be sub-

In addition to the above, Col. Bissell, commandant of the post, appointed a Brigade Commissary,

It will of his cook.

"The solders are scarcely allowed vegetables at all, and when they are the cooking is done in such a miserable meaner that it is next to an impossibility, for men who have been used to decent food, to est it. I give you a sample of a new kind of dish which was offered to, but not eaten, by the men for dinner one day this week. It contained some of each of the following articles, it was made in the form of comp, or more properly of swill? Hears, bread, buckwheat, becom, rys, onleis, rags, worms, pieces of granite, grasshoppers, and some often articles not usually recommended as dainties by the best of cooks."

In reply to the above we are authorized by several as soon as possible, and enter the heart of this repu-disting State, where the foe has made what would seem to be his last stand in the South-West, and where he will stake all he has on the single issue of being put up—potatoes were furnished in great where he will stake all he had on the single issue of a general engagement.

Last Friday, while ten or twelve of our foraging wagons were returning to Moscow, on the Memphis and Charleston Railway, twelve miles from La Charleston Railway, twelve miles from La has been no buckwheat on the camp-ground since the French vindicated the law of nations, and assisted were attacked by a querrilla band, regiments vitched their tents there, and all know and ten teamsters and sixty-three mules were cap-that grasshoppers are not numerous in this climate in tured. The wagons were not disturbed, as the outthe latter part of November. It was good bean laws were too anxious to get away to take time to carry away the vehicles. They merely cut the mules from their harness and decamped, without wounding or injuring any of the men.

An expedition was sent out the same afternoon in rests alone with their cooks. Six thousand men were watch for opportunities to complain of the parties who farnish supplies, when the fault, if there be any, rests alone with their cooks. Six thousand men were furnished with bean soup, and a single dried grasshopper was found among the beans and taken on a plate to the Colonel in charge.

We are satisfied, after having been on the ground. and after careful inspection of the cuisine and the food, both cooked and raw, that whatever may have been the causes of complaint heretofore, no class of men could ask or desire a better quality or greater abundance than is served to the Connecticut regiments on Long Island.

A Wail from the Rebels.

The following article from The Charleston Courier, a paper which was much less apxious to enter upon the sea of war than its cotemporary, The Mercury, when the long-sown seeds of the Robellion

Southern States:

The continuance of this contest involves increased suffering. The eavils that follow in the train of this calamitous visitation grow more direful with every day. Other hearts than those now aching with anxiety and bleeding from bereavement are rent with grief, and the friend who sympathized with some afflicted one yesterday, to-day weeps bitter tests over his own sorrow. The iron is driven the deeper, and cur burdens become more and more heavy. And though more than eighteen months have passed away since the strife was begun, the end seems more distant than it appeared to be a twelve-mouth since. Hope after hope has gone out in darkness, and expectations we had fondly cherished have turned out to be miserable deliasions. So often have we been disappointed and deceived, that now our faith rejects every promise and turns away from every sign. Our foe is as active and determined and powerful as ever he was, and the agent that was to compel foreign nations to intervene and put an end to this wicked and infamous contest, has not been potent enough to accomplish that end.

We stand alone. Vast hosis are mustering to repeat in stronger force and with more obstinate courage the attempts that have been made, and strongholds hitherto unsattacked will soon have to bear the most furious conslaughts the enemy, with his wonderful resources of ingenuity states. The leady from the first favourable opportunity offered enemy, with his wonderful resources of ingenuity states. The string for tender friendly commet. We think the found to take a courage the attempts that have been made, and strongholds hitherto unsattacked will soon have to bear the most furious conslaughts the enemy, with his wonderful resources of ingenuity states.

have afforded no substantial assistance, and all unaided we brace our nerves for the dreadful con-

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa's Mails-The English

and are troubling their brains as to our next movement in Mississippi.

Their force is estimated by the scout, who previously recided in this State, and who has excellent means of knowing, not to be over twenty-six thousand effective men. They have recently obtained three or four regiments from Arkansas and Texas, but had no recinforcements as yet from Bragg's army, though they are daily looking for them with no small degree of anxiety.

Columbus, located on a branch of the Mobile and Ohio Railway, near the eastern State line of Mississippi, is still the depet of most of the enemy's supplies for the South-West. He has a green quantity of very valuable stores there, and moreover several manufactories and founderies which furnish him with arms ampunation and other necessary sinows of war. The Confederaces have for a long time debated whether, in the event of their being compelled bated whether, in the event of their being compelled faction. The cook can "call and cut again" as often

quences.

From the Times, Not. 15.

It is a conclusive proof of the importance of American affairs in the eyes of our Ministry that they have caused a signal departure from the traditions of the Foreign-office. The auswer of Lord Russell to the dispatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys has Russell to the dispatch of M. Dronyn de Lhuys has been published in The Gazette within three days after it was written, and the world is now acquainted with the motives which have prompted one Government to propose and the other to decline an intervention in the American quarrel. The arguments of Lord Russell's note have been anticipated by the public, and this is the best proof of their soundness. The British Government recognizes the humane intentions of the Emperor, and would gladly join him in any course by which the war might be brought to an end.

the Confederate Commissioners on board the Trent."
But, after due consideration, the conclusion of the
Cabinet is that interference, to be successful, must e postponed. At present neither the temper of the elligerents nor the opinions of the European Powers are such as to encourage the further prosecution f the scheme.

ers are such as to encourage the further prosecution of the scheme.

It appears beyond a doubt that Russia, of whose concurrence we had been assured at the beginning, has received the French overtures coldly, and will not at present join in any formal offer of mediation; although it would seem, from an expression in Lord Russell's dispatch, that the Czar would, perhaps unofficially support the endeavors of England and France to obtain a peaceful termination of the dispute. This being the case, the intervention would be made by the two Western Powers alone, and the first communication of their proposals to the Federal he made by the two Western Powers alone, and the first communication of their proposals to the Federal Government would be coupled with the acknowl edgment that the third European Power which it was intended to include in the common action had refused to take part in these representations. The danger to the cause of peace which would be involved in this non-success is alone enough to make our Government desirous of waiting until the assent the Covernment desirous of waiting until the assent of the Czar can be attained or dispensed with.

The general purport of Lord Russell's answer is cary, when the long-sown seeds of the Robellion first began to sprout in that hot-bed of treason, shows the depth of the misery brought upon the Southern States:

The continuance of this contest involves increased suffering. The evils that follow in the train of this calamiteus visitation grow more direful with every

patch from Washington.

The course which appears best in the eyes of the British Government is, to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and to take advantage of the first favourable opportunity offered stinate courage the attempts that have been made, and strongholds hitherto mentacked will soon have to bear the mess furious onelaughts the enemy, with his wonderful resources of ingenuity and material, is capable of making. To frastrate his well-conceived plans, to repel these terrible attacks, we have to depend entirely upon ourselves. The foe will do his utmost; military genius and knowledge, the boundless credit of the Government is the best mechanical skill—mind, money, muscle—have all combined to insure success.

And while these tremendous efforts are being out forth—while our homes are darkened by the shadow one could present time, perhaps at any time, would embark us in a dark and difficult course, of which no could present the issue.

two years-the Mexican expedition, and French two years—the Mexican expedition, and French policy in Italy, among foreign matters, and the necessity of fortifications and a war budget at home—are not to be ignored. We cannot trust Napoleon III. We wish to live in peace and friendship with everybody; but we are a frank and consistent—ple, and the less we have to do with "inscrutable"; notentates the batter. potentates the better.

ADDITIONAL PRON ECHOPK.

Arrival of the Africa's Mails—The English.

Free on the Medicion Scheme.

The said of the Africa's Mails—The English.

Free on the Medicion Scheme.

Free The Lacks Pron. No. 1s.

No. 1s.

No. 1s.

Free The Lacks Pron. No. 1s.

The sproductor of a service war election of a service war election of the scheme of t arink to its bitterest dregs. But as little can any impartial intelligence suppose that so great a crime as that of slaveholding, and of rebellion in defense thereof, can be purged away without suffering and numiliation. If the South has friends in Europenobles and politicians who have enjoyed Southern hospitalities, and have natural sympathies with the Southern aristocracy—let them admonish Jefferson. Pavis and his counselors that unless the cornerstone of their constitution is omitted from the fabric it can never rise to the dignity of an independent State.

THE DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION.

The Rival Factions of the Democracy, coupled ofter the manner of Samson's foxes when sent about their incendiary work, ratified last evening, at the Cooper Institute, the nomination-to borrow the language of one of their inscriptions-of "Hox form was decorated with flags and such mottoes as

Let it not be said that New-York approves

the President of the Liquor Dealers Association. PHILIP W. ENGS, and AUGUST BELMONT, the agent of the Rothschilds, and of the European money in terest in America, was elected President. Mr. Bel-ment indersed the honesty of the candidates. He exulted in the great revolution of sentiment in favor of conservatism which resulted in the election of Horatio Seymour. Another such victory would put an end to Abolitionism forever, and then alone could we home for permanent reace.

we hope for permanent peace.

MICHAEL CONSOLLY, late candidate for Controller,

MICHAEL CONSOLLY, late candidate for Controller, presented the names of F. I. A. Booke, R. B. Connelly, Michael Connolly, and 274 others for the Vice-Presidency of the meeting, which was agreed to, whereupon 309 Secretaries were elected.

The Hon. R. C. HUTCHINS read a set of resolutions on Abolitionists, Chicago Piatform, Honest Democracy, West Washington Market, miappropriation of the Sinking Fund, and the Union as it was. The resolutions were adopted.

James T. Brady was introduced amid three cheers. He commenced by reading a letter of Gov. Seymour, stating that after accepting the invitation to be present at the meeting, he found that he could not arrange his affairs so as to be in New-York until Saturday or Monday. Mr. Brady proceeded to say forward to the war with feelings of exhilitation, he could now scarcely repress his tears when he heard the tramp of martial men. The South had insulted the Democracy by an appeal to a foreign government, but if they would return to their allegiance, the Democracy, uniting with them, would soon reinstate the Constitution and the Union as it was. He had never seen Gen. McClellan. He had espoused his cause, because when a man did his best, even though it were not the wisest thing, the American of any new lact to his death by people would raily around him. No living man be-fore McCletlan had ever had under his command ored him for the chivalrons way in which he had supported McClellan. But he believed that the exigencies of the country would yet require the restorative of Gen. McClellan. [Immense applause.] No country in Europe was equal in power to either section of our country. Great Britain could not feed her citizens without our aid. With all the burdens of our way, we had no Leneadire. her catizens without our aid. With all the burdens of our war, we had no Lancashire, with its 300,000 starving men, women and children. He concluded by a prophesy that the Democracy would ere long reore the Union as it was. Loud cries for Wood, Train, Brooks, Van Buren

ad others.

Mr. BELMONT said that the next speaker would be John Van Buren, who was expected every mo-ment. The cries continued. After a quarter of an

And while these tremendous efforts are being put forth—while our homes are darkened by the shadow of the death angel's wing and our bosons wring with anguish—while we are enduring grievous privations and hardships, and our soldiers are almost maked, we stand above.

It is the true foreign tongues mention our name with respect and admiration. It is true our fortinde with respect and admiration. It is true our fortinde and galiantry have received abundant reward in glowing words of praise and in warm heartfelt wishes for success. But sympathy and admiration of the first of the foreign to the position of the danger of the last whose for success. But sympathy and admiration of the first of the foreign to the position with the Emission of the death and in troduced. [1 Who are you! [1] Mr. Fields success. Sov. 23.—Flows is good inquiry. Where the look flower, 25.230 bbis. Flour, 43,000 bashes hour duced. [1 Who are you! [1] Mr. Fields success. But sympathy and admiration our name and galiantry have received abundant reward in glowing words of praise and in warm heartfelt wishes for success. But sympathy and admiration our manufactured in the position of spectators after the course of the last propose that we could recede into the position of spectators after the said the Democracy promised the country that the doors of Fort Lafayette should be opened, and event of the first of the country that the doors of Fort Lafayette should be opened, and event of the first of the country that the doors of Fort Lafayette should be opened, and event of the first of the country that the doors of Fort Lafayette should be opened, and event of the first of the country that the doors of Fort Lafayette should be opened, and event of the country that the doors of Fort Lafayette should be opened, and event of the first of the doors of Fort Lafayette should be opened, and event of the first of the country that the doors of Fort Lafayette should be opened, and event of the first of the fir

would within a year force Mr. Lincoln to release the country from the present Cabinet.

Loud cries for Wood and Train.

Dr. R. B. BRADFORD said that after the fraugu-

tion of Seymour, there would be no more arbitrary arrests, no more Bastiles. He bad noticed that three arreats, no more Bustiles. He had noticed that three ministers of God had been arrested in New-Orleans and consigned to a dungeon because they refused to mock their God by asking a blessing upon an impotent, imbecile, wasteful, and Constitution-violating Administration. Had not this Administration been elected, our hosts would now be united, taking possession of the beautiful key of the Gulf, Cuba, and if Perfidious Albion was not respectful, punishing her by depriving her of Canada. [Loud applause.] The people of the South were no more to blame than those of the North.

journed.
Our Reporter was requested to state that the Mar-quis of Hartington, M. P., Lord Edward Caven-uish, and Col. Leslie, M. P., were upon the plat-

A large meeting was held outside, which was ad reseed by John M. Harrington, Philip Merkle, De A large meeting was field outside, which was addressed by John M. Harrington, Philip Merkle, Dr. Bergmann, Dr. Phelps, J. C. Van Loon, Mr. Boyce, and Daniel Bowley of Baltimore, who thanked the Democratic party for the release of Marshal Kane of the calls. of that city.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC .- To-night Signora Lorini will make her debut in Norma, a char- it has no equal in relieving the most distressing symp ESTY, CAPACITY, AND MATTHEW T. BRENNAN for Controller," and "Fidelity to the Constitution, acter in which she has won great popularity. She John Develin for Corporation Counsel." The plating for Morensi, Susini, and Maccaferri. &c. Take a tempoonful after dinner. The deet in all same

MASON JONES IN BROOKLYN, -Mr. Mason Jones may be increased if desired, but should be done gradually delivered his eloquent lecture on Milton in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening. The have long since given up the use of bucha, cubebs, and just house was well filled with a highly respectable and per in the treatment of these discuses and only use then for appreciative audience. Mr. Jones was received with considerable enthusiasm. At the mention of the word 'Slavery" as a mere alternate for 'despotism," in considering the aims of Milton's life in the time of Charles I., a slight hiss was heard, but so DIURETICS very indistinct was it that it passed without the Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant ass at slightest notice on the part of either the lecturer or the audience.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN, -- Measts, ooth and Tattle, who have disherent MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.—Messra-Booth and Tuttle, who have disbursed several hundred thousand dollars during the past three months, on Thursday distributed nearly \$4,000 among the men at East New-York, with three wagon-loads of pumpkin pies and 150 turkeys. The donations were numished by the ladies in the town, to whom the soldiers return their sincere thanks. The 28th Maine Regiment arrived that day in Brooklyn, and having no place in which to sleep, were generously having no place in which to sleep, were generously furnished with quarters in the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church. Yesterday morning the regiment was taken to the Park Barracks in New-York, and farnished with breakfast, after which they returned and marched to East New-York. The regiment numbers about 1,000 men, under command of Col. Woodman. Last evening the 56th Massachusetts not arrange his affairs so as to be in New-York until Naturday or Monday. Mr. Brady proceeded to say woodman. Last evening the 56th Massachusetts Regiment returned to the city, for the purpose of Sixth Ward, Matthew T. Brennan. He alluded to many interesting reminiscences of the ward and the man. He said that it was necessary for the political health of this country that the power of the finances of the General Government, State and City should not reside in the same party at the same time. Although it is understood that they have a state and City should not reside in the same party at the same time. Northern Light awaiting orders. The Colonel, resigned his position, and the Lieutennit-Colonel, could now scarcely repress his terms when he learn, has been appointed to fill the var-commend in the highest masser; the colone of the control of the contro all the regiments will take up their line of march on Monday next. Although it is understood that they will form the expedition of Gen. Banks, nothing appears to be known as to their destination. The 159th New-York Regiment is now on board the steamer Northern Light awaiting orders. The Colonel, the Hon. H. A. Nelson, having been elected to Coagress, resigned his position, and the Lientenant-Colonel, E. L. Mortimer, has been appointed to flit the vacancy. He received his commission from the Governor vertex restriction. ernor vesterday.

The Frigate Minnesota.

Boston, Frida, Nov. 22, 1862.
The frigate Minnesota, hence from Portsmouth N. H., is below.

Mitrices—Reported by Telegraph.

Buyralo, Nov. 23.—Flore market steady. Where quiet and no sales reported, except those on private terms. Constitution for for weeks, and we are happy to say that it allowed as the produced a permanent core.

Water for about four weeks, and we are happy to say that it allowed as produced a permanent core.

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WM. M. VAN BENSCHOTEX wa Murkets Reported by Telegraph.

GOLD 2022. Corn. PRESSURE PROBLEM TO GOLD 2022. Nov. 23.—FLOUR in good inquiry. Wheat we present the Milwauker. Nov. 23.—Flour in good inquiry. CON

The Great Remedy for the Constitution, and the only know Remedy for Diabetes and Diseases of the Kidneye and

HAVE THUS PAR RESISTED THE BEST DIRECTED TREATMENT, CAN BE COMPLETELY COM-TROLLED BY THE REMEDY

THE CURATIVE properties of the medicine direct themselves to the ergon

NOW BEFORE US!

secretion, and by so altering the condition of the ster liver that the starchy principle of the food is not convert futo sugar so long as the system is under the influence of the CONSTITUTION WATER

high gives these organs time to recover their beathy and vigor. We are able to state that the Constitution Whas cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL BRICK-DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCOUS

OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING.

Diseases occurring from one and the same case will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, If taken for any length of time. The dose should vary with the swerity of the disease, from twenty drops to a teaspeenful three ti day, in water. During the passage of the Calculus, the pale and orgent symptoms should be combated with the proper remedies, then followed up with the Constitution Water above directed.

DYSMENORRHEA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION AND IN MENORRHAGIA, OR PROPUSE

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the me duid-in the one case being too little, and accompanied by great pain, and the other being a too profuse secre will be speedily cared by the Constitution Water. That disease known as FALLING OF THE WONE.

which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of the organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and does pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, to all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from Irr of the Womb, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up a great deal of ignorance, and to out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the sympde, tome are the disease or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly a Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flushes of Heat, Languer, Lessitude, and Dim ness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring

and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month pass without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppressed becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite the bowels become constipated, night aweats come on, and one sumption finally ends her career. LEUCORRHEA, OR WHITES.

This disease depends upon an inflammation of the m lining of the vagina and womb. It is in all cases accompanie

by severe pain in the back, across the bowels and through the hips. A teaspoonful of the medicine may, with an in of a tablespoonful of the medicine mixed with a half-pint of al water, morning and evening. IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDE

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND CA-TARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGU-RY AND BURNING OR PAIN-

FUL URINATING For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and is much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the htps ! A teaspoonful a day of Con stitution Water will relieve you like magic. FOR DISPEPSIA.

PHYSICIANS

CONSTITUTION WATER

lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease

Dr. Wn. H. Greed-Dear Ser. In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I panel more than two gallons of water in twesty-four hours. I was allowed. obliged to get up as often as 10 or 12 times during the night. and in five months time I lost lifty pounds in wais the mouth of July. 1861, I procured two bottles of Co cion Water, and in two days after using it I experienced reiler, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, see after regaining my usual good health. Yours truly,

MILPORD, Conn., Nov. 19, 1862. Dr. WM. H. Gungo-Dear Sir: I have for several year been sillicted with that troublesome and dangerous disease Gravel, which resisted all remedies and doctors until

WM. H. Crassof & Co.—Oents: I tree of the value of Constitution Water, which I can recommend in the highest manner; My wife, who was attacked with pain in the shealders whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with paintain the shealders whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with paintain whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with paintain whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with paintain whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with paintain whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with paintain was a second to the back and in her limbs. The FURMAN-STREET FIRE.—Coroner Morris held of the words, upon the body of James McGunnight who lost his life by the ourning of the stables of the Knicker bocker lee Company, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday night last Several witnesses were examined with the view of ascertaining the origin of the fire; but it did not result in the discovery could had, who attended her about time months, and while for any new incite. A verifict was rendered that deceased came to his death by being suffocated. he finally gave her up, and said "her case was incurable.

For," said he, "she has such a combination of complaints that medicine given for one operates sgainst some other of her dif-ficulties. About this time she commenced the use of Comb tution Water, and, to our astonishment, almost the first des-secured to have the desired effect, and she kept on improvid-rapidly under its treatment, and now superintends entirely rapidly under its treatment, and now superintends en her demestic affairs. She has now taken the Consti-

facts upon the human constitution as Diabetes and Disease of the Kidneys, Bibber and Urinary Passages, and through false modesty they are neglected until they are so far so vanced to as he beyond the control of ordinary remedies, and

CONSTITUTION WATER

To the public, with the conviction that it has no equal is a lieving the class of diseases for which it has be eminently successful in curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy is

form to meet the requirements of patient and physician
FOR SALE BY ALL DEPOSITE PROPERTY AND MALE BY ALL DEPOSITE PROPERTY AND ALL BY ALL DEPOSITE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS AND AD